

## FOR U. S. OPERATION OF MUSCLE SHOALS

Senate Resolution Calls for Government Corporation in Charge of 3 Directors.

WILL GO TO COMMITTEE

Proposal to Be Treated Like Other Offers—Norris Explains Huge Project.

WASHINGTON, April 8 (Associated Press).—A Government owned and operated corporation, to be conducted under the supervision of three directors appointed by the President for development of the nitrate and water power projects at Muscle Shoals, was proposed in a Congressional resolution made public to-night by Senator Norris (Neb.), chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

The resolution will be introduced in the Senate Monday and referred to the Agricultural Committee for consideration in connection with hearings beginning then on the four private proposals for Muscle Shoals submitted by Henry Ford, the Alabama Power Company, Frederick Engstrom and Charles Parsons.

"The bill which I have prepared providing for the development of Muscle Shoals," said Senator Norris, "provides that the Secretary of War shall proceed to the completion of dams 2 and 3 at Muscle Shoals and then shall cause a survey of the Tennessee River and its tributaries to be made with a view of locating storage reservoirs.

"The only weak point in the power development as Muscle Shoals is the very large difference between the maximum and minimum flow of the river. This means that as compared with the large amount of water going down the river there is but a small primary power. If storage reservoirs of reasonable cost can be built so as to equalize the flow of the river at different seasons of the year to store up the flood and let it out when the water is low, the development of power will be very much increased and the expenses proportionately decreased.

"The bill provides for the incorporation of a Federal chemical corporation. In order to keep this out of politics I have provided that the board of directors shall hold office during good behavior, which means life, the same as the Supreme Court, but with a recall provision that a member can be removed any time by concurrent resolution of House and Senate. There is also a provision making it a misdemeanor for any member of the board to permit the use of political or partisan influence in the selection of an employee, or in the promotion of any such employee, and if any member of the board shall take any official action for political reasons he shall be subject to a fine and imprisonment, and a conviction of this offense will automatically remove him from office.

"This corporation will have charge of all property, including the dams, all the machinery, railroads, engines, cars, etc., amounting in value when the work is completed to several hundreds of millions of dollars. The corporation will have authority to issue bonds, to manufacture fertilizer and to establish an agency for the selling of fertilizer anywhere in the United States, and in order to prevent monopoly in the fertilizer business they have authority to make a complete fertilizer and to sell chemicals for the manufacture of fertilizer, with the provision that such manufacturers shall agree to the provisions of the bill, being the object of this part of the bill to prevent monopoly in the fertilizer business.

"This corporation is, of course, a governmental corporation, and while it can sue and be sued and do anything that any other corporation can do, nevertheless, it is under control of the Government. It will take three years before the dam now in construction can be completed. It will take ten years before the complete development of the power of the river as now outlined in the bill will be completed.

"This bill will be before the committee next week with the offer of all persons who have made any proposition to buy or lease the Government property at Muscle Shoals. If it becomes a law of course all other propositions will be set aside."

## TAX OF 7 CENTS IN \$1 IS NATIONAL DEFENSE

Figures Prepared by Army Show Cost in New York.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 8.

National defense costs the taxpayers only a small amount proportionately, according to figures made public to-day by the statistics department of the General Staff of the Army.

The statistics show that in New York city of every dollar expended for Governmental purposes only seven cents is used for national defense. The rest of the New York dollar is divided: 49 cents for city purposes, 21 cents for Federal expenses other than national defense and 12 cents for State purposes.

Of the total of 7 cents expended on the combined work of national defense \$3.24 goes toward the upkeep of the army, while \$3.26 goes to the navy.

New York is no exception, as figures prepared on expenditures in Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis and New Orleans show the same proportion as in New York.

## LAWYER FOR ARBUCKLE HEARD AS A WITNESS

McNabb Takes Stand to Describe Depositions Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Appearance on the stand of Gavin McNabb, chief counsel for the defense, as a prosecution witness, and the reopening of the main case of the defense, marked to-day's session of the third trial of the manslaughter charge against Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle.

McNabb testified regarding the obtaining of defense depositions by Albert Sabath, Chicago attorney. He said the matter was handled by Eastern agents of the defense.

The prosecution closed its rebuttal, the right being reserved to call three more minor witnesses. The defense thereupon called Henry Barker, San Francisco, as its first witness in rebuttal.

SKIPPER CLAIMS RECORD.

Capt. Norman E. Ferguson of the United States liner North State yesterday established what he believes is a record between Tibury dock, London and Hoboken, when he brought his ship into Pier 2, Hoboken, in the morning nine days and four hours after leaving the London slip.

## NAVY'S MAN POWER CUT IN BILL BELOW JAPAN'S

Continued from First Page.

is proposed to cast to the winds the advice of the men who represented us during the conference and made the agreements, and the advice of the trained officers of the service.

"The navy does not belong to the Navy Department. It does not belong to Congress. It belongs to the American people. My duty to warn against the reduction of our defensive armament is as sacred a trust as any man can hold. If the people had wanted this navy so far below the standard agreed upon in the treaty they should have said so long ago. There would then have been no need for the conference, and we would have been blither off without it. What would the people and Congress have said if the conference had proposed by treaty to reduce the number of men in the American navy to approximately two-thirds of the number in the British navy and less than the number in the navy of Japan?

Challenge to Common Sense.

"This bill is a challenge to the common sense of our people. I do not believe it meets the approval of our people. I do not believe such ill advised economy can have the support of the majority of Americans. Whatever arms may have cost, they have made and kept us a nation. If the bill passes, and we slip from the position of equality in sea power, we shall not again be able to secure support at home or abroad for another conference for world adjustments. If we would sit at the first table in the councils of the nations we must have sea power."

Representative Martin B. Madden (Ill.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Kelley (Mich.), who had charge of the bill in the committee, both issued statements in defense of the bill as reported, declaring that in their judgment the reduced man power is adequate for the maintenance of the navy in line with the terms of the treaty. They provided the key to the kind of fight the "little navy" group in the House will wage in their effort to put the bill through. They are declaring confidently that there is a margin of about sixty votes in the House to support their contentions.

The opposition to the bill, which is for the fiscal years 1923, cropped out in the House when it became known that a minority report, signed by at least six members of the Appropriations Committee, is to be submitted. This minority report riddles the bill and asks that the personnel of the navy be increased to not less than 88,000. The minority members of the committee hope that the House does not approve the 67,000 personnel provided in the bill the Senate will change the figure to the 88,000 they recommend. The fight in clear cut on that basis.

Might Accept Minority Figure.

It would not be surprising if the Navy Department would be willing to agree to the 88,000 in the minority report, although Secretary Denby's estimates were for 96,000. In both instances the estimates include 6,000 apprentice seamen, although the House bill as reported cuts that figure to 2,000. In other words the House bill would hold the navy to 65,000 fighting men and 2,000 apprentices.

The Appropriations Committee is making an effort to show that the 67,000 men provided for in the bill will be adequate to maintain the navy on the basis proposed in the recent treaty. The committee report accompanying the bill presents a list of ships which are to be retained in commission and the number of men to be allotted to each. The announcement is made that the figures are those of the Navy Department.

It developed, however, from the printed copy of the hearings, which were made public with the bill, that Secretary Denby submitted such a list at the request of the committee, although he did it under protest, at the same time declaring that such a thing as manning eighteen battleships and the other ships with 50,000 men afloat and 15,000 men ashore was impossible.

Representative Kelley asked Secretary Denby what distribution would be made of 20,000 men afloat and 15,000 ashore if they were provided. The list submitted considered only twelve of the eighteen battleships allowed and about two-thirds of the other vessels provided for under the treaty.

Denby's View of Proposal.

"In regard to the figure submitted," Secretary Denby said, "I must further inform you that it is wholly inadequate in the estimation of the department to properly man the United States Navy. It will necessitate leaving ships of vital importance out of the battle line. The ratio established in the naval treaty which is now before the Senate for consideration is for the three great naval

Powers, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, 5-5-3.

"Under the personnel allowance of 65,000, according to our best information, this ratio will be reduced to 2 2/3-5-3 for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, respectively, or more concretely, the American personnel will be one-half that of Great Britain and will be considerably less than that of Japan. I need not comment upon the extraordinary spectacle thus presented."

It was after this latter and the list of ships were submitted that the committee added the 2,000 apprentice seamen to the list, cutting the figure from 6,000, originally requested. The result of the slight increase, of course, is to change the ratio upward to about 3-5-3.

The report of the hearings accompanying the bill shows that Secretary Denby regarded as "a trap" the request to submit a list of the ships provided for in the treaty if manned by 50,000 men afloat and 15,000 ashore. He took the position that the question was purely hypothetical, and not to be confused with a statement of what the Navy Department declared it needed adequately to man the ships provided for under the treaty.

Navy Officers Aroused.

Navy officers were bitter in their criticism of the Appropriations Committee in what they declared was a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the requirements of the navy. It was agreed generally in Washington that the committee in providing for so drastic a reduction had skillfully manipulated the figures so that, to the casual observer, it might appear that only 67,000 men would be needed to maintain the navy in line with the treaty.

Of course it is the contention of the Navy Department that the power of the navy is determined by the number of men available to man the ships. The reduction, consequently, is in the reverse—in that the number of ships is kept the same, but that the number which can be kept in commission is reduced. The Navy Department figures that whereas approximately 1,200,000 tons of ships should be manned, the figures of personnel will allow only 701,000 tons to be manned. It had been estimated that with the navy the personnel of which would be 65,000 instead of 67,000 only 676,000 tons would be manned. As opposed to this the British, who will have a navy the personnel of which finally will be reduced to 96,000, will be able to man 1,200,000 tons, and Japan with a personnel of 68,352 will be able to man 839,000 tons.



Maternity Corsets and Abdominal Binders

Lane Bryant is the largest house in the world selling Maternity Apparel daily to thousands of expectant mothers.

The famous Lane Bryant Corset is the perfected product of 20 years of experience. It is the best corset in the world. Made in our own workrooms, hence these low prices.

3.95 6.95 to 14.50

Lane Bryant

16 W. 59th St.—21 W. 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

## New Spring Shoes For Easter

Very Moderately Priced



Lorraine 10.00 Granby 12.00

In all Patent Leather, Black Satin or Black Russia Calf. Obtainable in all Patent Leather or all Patent Satin.



Darien 11.75 Francine 10.00

In Patent Leather vamp and back with dull Kid trimmings, Black Satin vamp and back with Black Suede trimmings or White Washable Kid vamp and back with Patent Leather trimmings. Obtainable in all Patent Leather or Black Satin with Black Suede inlay; one strap neatly cut-out at sides and finished with goring. One and one-half inch Spanish heel.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses Fifth Avenue, at 37th Street

The great hope for the blocking of the House scheme to cut the navy to the size of that of Japan is with the Senate, which only a short time ago ratified the naval limitation treaty and, in a way, committed itself to the policy of a navy equal to that of Great Britain and two-fifths greater than that of Japan. The expectation is that if the House should sustain the committee program, and there is doubt of that, the Senate will come to the rescue with a compromise, at least to the extent of the 86,000 asked for by the minority members of the House committee.

Statement by Madden.

Here, in part, is the statement of Representative Madden, chairman of the committee that made the report:

"The only request made by the Navy Department not complied with had reference to 23 destroyers, which it was sought to have kept in half commission, but provision has been made for all the patrol services requested by the navy in Mediterranean waters, in the Far East and in South American waters. Every submarine requested by the navy has been provided for on the basis of being kept in full commission. The number of men on each destroyer on February 1 last was 87; the number provided for in the bill is 83. Every auxiliary ship required for the eighteen battleship navy is supplied, and the navy under the bill will be a strictly 5-5-3 navy."

"The number of men required to man the ships is approximately 50,000. This number has been allowed. The number of men on shore duty specifically assigned as of February 1 last was 12,033. The number of men allowed in the bill to be taken up for consideration is 9,965, exclusive of over 6,000 men to take the places of men sick, undergoing court martial sentence, under training and in transit. The number of men, including 2,000 apprentice seamen, allowed for shore duty is 12,000.

"The committee has made provision for 6,336 officers. The committee believes that the commanding forces of the navy, even though they be top-heavy, should be sufficiently large to admit of any expansion of the naval forces in case of emergency and does not in any wise reduce the commanding forces that are

now in the regular navy because of its desire to see that no impairment of that branch of the service resulted from its action.

"The reduction under the current appropriations amounts to \$181,000,000 and the reduction proposed under the budget is \$193,000,000. Of this reduction \$85,000,000 is due to the fact that the building program of capital ships is no longer to be continued, and the remaining reduction is due to the elimination of a number of yachts and other unnecessary floating equipment brought into the service during the war.

"The appropriations for the English navy for the fiscal year 1923 aggregate \$234,000,000. The appropriations we propose aggregate \$233,000,000, including the Navy Department. If this is not maintaining the American navy up to the English standard, what is it?"

What Kelley Has to Say.

Representative Kelley said in part: "The bill reported to the House today carries an appropriation for the coming fiscal year of \$223,224,000. This amount is \$193,000,000 less than the naval estimates and \$181,000,000 less than the sum carried in last year's bill. It has been possible to make these heavy reductions without disturbing the 5-5-3 ratio established by the treaty.

"Under the terms of the treaty, the United States is to retain eighteen battleships. The appropriation carried in this bill is sufficient to provide personnel for keeping all of these battleships in full commission such as large a complement of men on board as has been carried in recent months together with 103 destroyers, eighty-four submarines, all our available cruisers, necessary oilers, tenders, airplane carriers, ammunition ships, colliers, storeships and every other auxiliary required to make the 'eighteen capital ship fleet' complete, well-rounded out, and properly manned and officered.

"In short, the bill seeks to give effect to all reductions made possible by the work of the conference and at the same time makes ample provision for maintaining our relative naval strength unimpaired.

"It will be seen, therefore, that whether measured by personnel pro-

vided for or by the total amount appropriated or by the fighting strength and efficiency of the ships to be kept in full commission, the bill reported to Congress preserves the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon by the conference and at the same time translates into a reality the hope and expectancy created by the conference that the enormous burdens incident to preparation for war would be materially reduced. I bespeak for the bill the whole hearted support of the American people."

A special article by Graef Schornau.

## CONTINUATION SALE

Tomorrow (Monday) and Tuesday

AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY IN

SILCO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries 40 E. 45th St. S. W. COR. Vanderbilt Ave.

JAMES P. SILCO, Auctioneer WILL SELL

ESTATE SALES of ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE

Suitable for Town & Country Masters' Bedrooms, Guest Rooms, Living and Dining Rooms

Oil Paintings For the Gallery

China & Silverware Rugs & Carpets

ON VIEW TOMORROW TO SALE TIME

"In short, the bill seeks to give effect to all reductions made possible by the work of the conference and at the same time makes ample provision for maintaining our relative naval strength unimpaired.

"It will be seen, therefore, that whether measured by personnel pro-

vided for or by the total amount appropriated or by the fighting strength and efficiency of the ships to be kept in full commission, the bill reported to Congress preserves the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon by the conference and at the same time translates into a reality the hope and expectancy created by the conference that the enormous burdens incident to preparation for war would be materially reduced. I bespeak for the bill the whole hearted support of the American people."

A special article by Graef Schornau.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.